

Ohio State Journal.

Below we publish an extract from the prospectus of this excellent Journal, together with the terms of subscription. It has long been the organ of the Ohio Whigs, and a reliable news paper; but, we can freely say, that, for cheapness, size, elegance of topographical execution, and last, though by no means least, the ability and industry of its editorial managers, it has never been equal to what it now is and is not equalled by any other paper in the State. As a specimen of letter-press printing, it surpasses any newspaper we ever saw. This is saying a good deal, but we think it is not too much. It is, in every way a pattern paper, and is deserving of hosts of patrons. The terms are remarkably low, and offer no excuse for a man's being without a paper from the Capital. In issuing their prospectus, the publishers say:—

It will be a year, on the first of December next, since the present proprietors of the Ohio State Journal concluded to change the system and terms of publication. Long experience had taught the editor of the firm the great evils of the old system of always trust and never pay. It was determined to require cash in advance, and at the same time to reduce the price so much as to make the new system much cheaper than the old to those who really designed to pay for the paper. In accordance with this idea, the price of the Daily was reduced from six to five dollars; the Tri-Weekly from four to three dollars; and the Weekly from two dollars to one dollar and fifty cents.

It was confidently expected that this great reduction in the price would induce our friends to make exertions for a largely increased circulation. This has been done to a certain extent, but not in proportion to the reduction we have made in the terms.

To our friends through the State we appeal. We are aware that you have done much for us. But how many of you have done one half of what you can easily do towards extending our circulation. The price is reduced to a mere nominal sum, with the ability of every person. As an inducement to Whigs and others to exert themselves in our behalf we offer our paper at the following very low terms.

The Ohio State Journal is published Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly, on the following terms:—
Daily, sent by mail out of Columbus \$5 00
Daily during session, and Tri-Weekly the balance of the year, by mail 4 00
Tri-Weekly by mail 3 00
Weekly by mail, single 1 00
To clubs of four and upwards 1 25
To clubs of ten and upwards, to one address 1 00
Daily session 3 00
Tri-Weekly, session 1 00
Weekly, single, session 50
To clubs of five and upwards 40
SCOTT & BASCOM, Publishers.
Columbus, November 20, 1850.

Well Turned.

A discussion lately arose at a dinner upon the basis of the right of suffrage, when the following colloquy took place:

"I do not think," said one of the party, "that all men should indiscriminately be permitted to vote. There must be some restriction; and if you tear away all barriers, you may as well extend the privilege still further, and admit women to the polls."

"Women?" quickly responded a spirited lady on the opposite side of the table, "and why should women not vote? Do you mean to say we are inferior to the other sex?"

"By no means, madam. The ladies, I admit, have their intellectual powers as vivid and as well cultivated as those who have assumed the title of lords of creation, but then I like to see them in their proper sphere."

"Their proper sphere! And pray, sir, permit me to ask, what do you deem their proper sphere?"

"Why, madam, the sphere of woman is a celestial sphere."

Woman going out alone.

The fashionable public in New York, has been thrown into a state of the greatest excitement by the following affair, the particulars of which are furnished by the Home Journal:—
"A wealthy foreigner of rank, who is on a visit to this country, staying at one of our hotels, feeling disinclined to go to the play, his lady, who wished to go to do what she might have done in Europe—took her dressing maid and went without him. Her coachman purchased the tickets at the box office, but on the presentation of these by the Countess and her maid, the door-keeper refused admittance. He had instructions to pass no unadorned angels not made respectable by the company of gentlemen at the entrance of the house. This amusing refusal to admit the only title auditor of the evening, on scruples of respectability, set the upstart philosophy to speculate upon first principles."

Long Beards.

Wilson, in speaking of the human hair, says:—"It has been calculated by a curious investigator, (Withof,) that the hair of the beard grows at the rate of one line and a half in the week. This will give a length of six inches and a half a year, and for a man of eighty years of age, twenty-seven feet, which have fallen before the edge of the razor. Such an amount of growth appears in nowise remarkable when we learn from Elbe, that in the prince's court at Eiden, there is a full length painting of a carpenter, whose beard was nine feet long so that, when engaged at work, he was obliged to carry it in a bag; and that the burgemeister, Hans Stominger, having upon one occasion, forgotten to fold up his beard, trod upon it as he ascended the stair case leading to the council chamber of Bonn, and was thereby thrown down and killed."

Remored Death of Wellington.

The London Morning Herald, of Friday, the 18th ult., created quite a sensation in London, by the following paragraph:—
"We have received the following, dated Stamford Mercury but in giving insertion to it, we may remark we have no confidence in the report, for we believe the venerable Duke to be at this moment at Walmer Castle."
"Intelligence has just arrived at Grantham which no doubt is true, that his Grace, the Duke of Wellington, whilst hunting with the Bolvoir hounds, fell at Lincolnshire has and dislocated his collar bone. The surgeon of the hunt, attempting to reduce the dislocation, met with a most determined opposition, and his grace expired in the arms of his brother fox-hunters."
The Duke of Rutland, Lord Granby, Forester, and others bore the Hero home to Bolvoir Castle, with great grief."

The prejudice against color is not strong in England. The government has just appointed a black man to the office of British Consul at Liberia. This is the first instance of a similar occurrence on record.

Scolding.

We will not say that any who have the scolding propensity are absolutely incurable, but we know some very obstinate cases. We also know some persons who have such a happy mental organization, that they never indulged a petulant spirit. An anecdote will illustrate these cases.

Two thriving farmers, A. and B., lived near neighbors, whose wives were patrons of energy, industry, frugality, neatness, &c. Each had been married about fifteen years, and the wife of A. proved to be a terror, while that of B. had not spoken petulently since her marriage. These men were one day in the midst of an interesting conversation, when the dinner-horn, from the house of Mr. A. was sounded, and he said to B, "I must go at once or my wife will give me such a lecture." "I really will," replied B, "that I could hear my wife scold, as you do, for five minutes, just to see how it would sound, for she has never uttered a crooked word since our marriage."

"O," said A, "get your wife a load of crooked wood, and you will hear it, I warrant you, for nothing makes my wife rave equal to that." Farmer B. kept his own counsel, and when he went to the forest to prepare his year's supply of wood, he was careful to cut each crooked stick on each side of the curve, so as to preserve it entire, and throw all such sticks in a separate pile, subject to his order. When his old stock of wood was consumed, he collected an entire load of these crooked sticks, and deposited them at his door, and said nothing. When he came to dinner the next day he expected the verification of the prophecy; but the meal, as usual, was well cooked and in good time, and his wife came to the table with her usual beneficent smile, and said nothing relative to the wood. As the wood wasted away, his curiosity and anxiety increased, till his wife one day said to him, "husband, our wood is nearly exhausted, and if you have any more like the last you brought me, I wish you would get for it the best I ever had, it fits round the pots and kettles so nicely."

Amin Bey made the following speech, in reply to Mr. Bul, through Hon. J. P. Brown who acted as interpreter:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am deeply grateful for the flattering mention which I have just heard from the honorable Representative of this city of my Sovereign. It is a source of no small regret to me that I have not an American tongue to express what Turkish heart feels upon this occasion; yet I may briefly assure you that the latter is full of the best feelings for the warm expression of friendship which I receive here and every where, for my beloved and much honored Sultan. I am very proud to know that he has won the respect and esteem of the gentleman here present by his conduct towards the unfortunate persons who sought shelter within his dominions. That the honorable gentleman has been pleased to allude to my Sovereign in generosity and with the aid of his own heart.

I have come to the United States on a mission entirely of good will and friendship, and I am most happy to find that that desire, which my government has so much at heart, is so warmly responded to, in a city which, from its local position, I may call the Constantinople of the United States; and this, too, by a gentleman who commended the conduct of my Sovereign in the Council of his own nation.

Long may the friendship of the people of the United States for my country continue; may it be founded on mutual respect and usefulness; and it will ever be a source of much pride and gratification to me, if I by my mission to the United States, have been so fortunate as to cultivate, in however humble a degree, the friendly object for which I have been sent.

Allow me in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, to join with you in the sentiment which I am sure is dear to every American citizen, here and elsewhere:

PEACE, PROSPERITY, AND UNION, to the great Republic of the United States of North America.

MASSACHUSETTS, according to the census returns has 5,358,587 card factories, 1,220,752 spindles (attached to woolen mills) 337 cotton factories, 1,605 fulling mills, 330 carding machines, 1605 saw mills, 99 fulling mills, 836 sitting mills and nail machines, 291 woolen and linen factories, 16 manufacturers of small arms, 18 factories for the printing of silks and calicoes, 23 bleacheries, 114 paper mills and 450 mills of miscellaneous character. She also has 208 iron works and furnaces 64 oil factories, 8 glass factories, 47 card factories, and 5,359,587 superficial feet of saw works, and 14,834,350 superficial feet of wharf. There are there also 628,870 tons of vessels of above five tons. The following are some of the Agricultural statistics of the State. Acres of tillage land, including orchards filled 300,269; bushels of wheat, 28,487; bushels of rye, 441,308; bushels of oats, 1,210,238; bushels of Indian corn, 2,265,856; bushels of barley raised on the said tillage land by the year 117,431; pounds of hops, 150,050; tons of broom corn, 1281; acres of unimproved land 118,294; acres of land unimproved 257,529.

The Lexington, Ky. Observer and Reporter contains a letter from Robt. A. Athey, Esq. one of the representatives in the Kentucky Legislature, from that city, which contains the great speech of Mr. Clay before that body lately. We make the following extract:

He pronounced a glowing and well deserved eulogium upon the character of President Fillmore, and expressed the opinion that the Executive would enforce the fugitive slave law, calling, if necessary, any portion of the militia of the Union into service for that purpose. The compliment to Fillmore brought down the most enthusiastic applause from whip and democrat.

He alluded to the formation of a new party, which he denominated the Union party; and when he had mentioned it, with a tone and action I never can forget—elevating his proud head—erecting his fine form, now somewhat bent, as the snow bends the pine, his eye beaming almost celestial fire, he rushed towards the Speaker's chair, exclaiming, "I am a member of the Union party!" Words, unless they could literally burn, are no vehicles to paint that scene. Only those who enjoyed the pleasure of seeing it, can have any idea of his character.

I thought the most pathetic part of his effort was when disclaiming any desire for office, he wrapped his garments about him and stepping proudly about, he said, "I want no office; no place—ah, yes," he exclaimed, "I do want a place, a place in your hearts." It was said so movingly—so sweetly—so patriotically, that his fiercest opponents, seated immediately about, strong and cold men, unused to the melting mood, wept like children.

America is one of the chief supports of England. It is said that the money sent by Irish emigrants to their starving relatives, equals the whole of the Irish poor rates. Some two millions of the people of England are supported by the American trade.

Lynch Law.

The Sacramento Transcript gives the following illustration of the operation of Lynch Law in the New State:

"It seems that a man by the name of Devine, residing at Georgetown, had taken to gambling, and as he was in the habit of losing his money, his wife hid all that came in her possession. On Sunday, he got broke, he demanded the money which she had hid. She refused to deliver it if he intended to use it in gambling, whereupon Devine threatened to kill her. As he seized his gun, she blew out the candle and fled into another room; he however discharged it at her. The contents passed through the door and killed her. An enraged crowd, several hundred strong, assembled forthwith, set Devine on a horse and rode him off to a tree. Here they made him kneel upon the horse's back, put the rope around his neck, and drove the horse off, leaving him hanging from the branch of the tree."

Women's Rights.

The following touch at the good time coming, when if "things work" as some people would seem to desire, there would not be a woman without a right, on the footstool, is from the Boston Transcript. It purports to be part of a telegraphic dispatch to that paper in 1902.

London, May 20.—The venerable Archbishop of Canterbury, with great pomp, thirty female constables sworn in—fine looking fellows.

The first congress of the northern confederacy has been in session at Albany for some days. The president was confined, on Tuesday last, and safely delivered of twins. She is unable therefore, for the present, to attend to the business of the nation. Several members of the Cabinet are near their time; and the Secretary of war is wearing his hair by Congress is therefore thinking of a recess, and of making a pilgrimage to Pennsylvania, and visiting the grave of the illustrious Mort.

LEARN A TRADE!—The following is the request of a condemned criminal, standing at the bar of justice, awaiting sentence. It adds but one to the many admonitions to young men to forsake their idleness, and gain some honest and profitable employment. It is the request of a notorious burglar by the name of Lay, who was sentenced last week at Toronto, Canada, to twenty years hard labor in the Penitentiary. He was asked by the Court, if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. In his reply he said:

When I am sent to the penitentiary, I ask the favor of the court that they will intercede, and have me taught some trade or profession, in order that, should I ever be released from it, I may be able to earn an honest livelihood. I attribute my present course of life solely for the circumstance, that I was never brought up to any trade. Should I not be taught any occupation while in the penitentiary, when I come out, I shall be friendless, homeless, penniless, and ragged; and I must necessarily resume my old habits and become what I was before—a Robber.

Testimony of a Rich Man.

The late Mr. McDonough, the millionaire; in his will, says:

"Let the poorer classes of the world be consoled, assured that the labor-loving, frugal, industrious and virtuous among them possess joy and happiness in this life which the rich know not of and cannot appreciate. So well convinced am I, after a long life and intercourse with my fellow-men of all classes, of the truth that the happiness of this life is altogether on the side of the virtuous and industrious poor, that, had I children (which I have not) and a fortune to leave behind me at death, I would bequeath, after a virtuous education, to effect which nothing should be spared, a very small amount to each, merely sufficient to excite them to habits of industry and frugality, and no more."

The bids for the Michigan Southern Railroad loan of \$400,000 were opened on Friday, at 3 o'clock, and the bonds offered were awarded to some nineteen different parties, at rates varying from 89-65 to 92-03, the greater proportion being taken at about 90. There were bidders in addition to the above, amounting in the aggregate to nearly \$1,000,000, at 89-95 to 92-25, which of course were unsuccessful.

The above intelligence is received with great satisfaction by our fellow citizens, and affords an earnest of the supposition of Mr. Butler, that the railroad connection between Toledo and Chicago would be completed in 1851. We hope that eastern capitalists may seek other similar investments. The road between Toledo and Cleveland is equally valuable, and but a part of the same great system. We hope soon to hear that this stock has been as well disposed of.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.—Very favorable advice have been received by the Crescent City from the Engineers employed in surveying the route for this important work. They report that they have discovered a line for the proposed canal only *twelve miles* long, from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific Ocean, and having no more than *twenty feet* elevation. This is much more favorable than had been hoped for, and will largely reduce the cost of the work.

The Orus was still in the river, with only one rapid between her and the lake; waiting for a rise of water. The river was rising slowly.

A great number of passengers now take this route in preference to crossing the Isthmus, even with the present want of facilities.

Gems.

All actions and attitudes of children are graceful, because they are the luxuriant and immediate offspring of the moment, divested of affectation and free from pretence.

A witty word spoken by a rich relative is a very witty affair—even when the wit is not very apparent; but nobody laughs at the wit of a man in disgrace, whose coat is out at the elbows.

A brilliant talker is not always liked by those whom he has most amused, for we are seldom pleased with those who have in any way made us feel our inferiority.

There are two classes of people that can afford to be modest, those who possess a vast amount of knowledge, and those who have but little.

The number of newspapers and periodicals now published in Russia is 154; of which 64 are published at St. Petersburg, 63 at Moscow 5 at Odessa, 22 in the provinces of the Baltic, and 15 in the rest of the empire. Of these 154 publications, 108 are in the Russian language, 29 in the German, 8 in the French, 6 in the Polish, 3 in the Latin, and 1 in Italian.

THE FREEMAN:

FREMONT, OHIO.

J. S. FOUKE, Editor.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1850.

The Railroad.

WM. H. NEWTON, President Engineer of the Wellington, Norwalk, and Toledo Rail Road, advertises for proposals for building the road from this place to Toledo, a distance of 29 miles. Those wishing to take contracts, will govern themselves accordingly.

The Toledo bonds were delivered over to the Treasurer of the company the forepart of the present week, and will be disposed of in due time, to meet the engagements of the company.

The \$20,000 subscribed in this place, will be paid as fast as called for, the subscribers being all responsible men.

The way matters now stand, there is no obstacle in the way to an early completion of the road between Fremont and Toledo. And the prospects of the road from this place east are also exceedingly favorable; indeed, we think from the energy exhibited by the friends of that part of the road, it will be ready to put under contract by the first of April at the farthest, and probably sooner.

WE learn from the Sandusky City Mirror, that that part of the Lake Shore road between that place and Cleveland has already been put under contract, and that a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of that City was held at the Court House on Saturday evening last, to take into consideration the propriety of extending the road West to Toledo. A resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of the city taking \$100,000 to aid in the construction of the road, and a committee of six, three in each ward, was appointed to circulate petitions to that effect, to be forwarded to the Legislature;—and that the citizens had nearly unanimously signed them. It was also stated that \$25,000 had been subscribed in Ottawa county, and that as much more would undoubtedly be taken, which, with the Sandusky subscription, will be sufficient to prepare the road for the iron.

A corps of Engineers commenced a survey of the route between Sandusky and Toledo, to be completed as soon as possible.

This looks like our neighbor was in earnest about building the road, and we hope the bright anticipations indulged in by the friends of that route may be fully realized.

Census of Sandusky County.

The Marshall of Sandusky county has politely furnished us with the following table, containing the complete number of inhabitants in the different townships:

Fremont,	1605
Remainder of Sandusky tp.	550
Baltimore tp.	1680
York,	1703
Townsend "	850
Riley,	522
Rice "	440
Washington,	1670
Madison,	408
Woodville,	1362
Green Creek,	1690
Jackson,	1175
Scott,	700
Total,	14,325
Population in 1840,	10,182
Increase within ten years,	4,143

Ohio Legislature.

The Senate was organized on Tuesday last by the election of Converse, (Whig) Speaker; Swift, (Whig) Clerk; and Scranton, (Whig) Sergeant-at-Arms.

The House was organized on the same day by the election of Morse, (Free Soil) Speaker; Blair, (Loco) Clerk; Mitchell, (Loco) Sergeant-at-Arms; Locofocos and Free Soilers united.

The above is all the intelligence we have received from Columbus up to the time of going to press. We shall give a full account of all proceedings of importance that transpire in that body.

THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO has appointed the 23d of the present month for a special election in this Congressional district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. E. Wood.

Our Locofoco friends have announced Honorable General John Bell, Esquire, of this place, as a candidate for nomination, at their Convention to be held at Tiffin on the 17th inst. A better Locofoco cannot be found in the District, and we hope the Democracy will nominate him.

UP to the time we go to press, neither the President's nor Governor's messages have been received, consequently our readers will have to forego their perusal until next week.

SEARGENT-AT-ARMS OF THE SENATE.

By a telegraphic dispatch from Columbus, we learn that Mr. Scranton, of this place, has been elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. We are pleased at this, as he is every way qualified for the post; besides he is a gentleman and a scholar; and what is equally as credible, is a consistent and unwavering Whig.

By reference to our advertising columns, the readers of the Freeman will see that I. F. Wooster, late of Elyria, has opened a New Drug Store, in the building recently occupied by the Messrs. Oppenheimer. He has apparently a good assortment of medicines on hand, and will undoubtedly give general satisfaction. Give him a call.

See advertisement of the Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Company, in another column of to-days paper, Chester Edgerton, Agent.

See M. A. Shrenk's advertisement, in another column of to-days paper.

The following is the telegraphic report of the doings of the Constitutional Convention, on the first day of the session, at Cincinnati:

"The members of the constitutional convention have pretty generally arrived. College graduates are selecting their seats; and city friends were mingling among them, renewing acquaintances, and learning localities. The arrangements in the hall are convenient, and if speakers and chairman can be heard, will answer the purpose intended admirably. The convention organized, Hon. Wm. Medill of Fairchild county, is President; Wm. H. Gill of Guernsey county, secretary; Wm. S. V. Prentiss, of Knox, first assistant secretary; Wm. V. Smith of Hamilton, reporter, John Colton, of Hamilton county, Sergeant-at-Arms, and John Arnold of Richland, Door keeper.

After some discussion, a committee on printing was appointed.

It will inquire into, and report upon the propriety and expediency of having the reports of the proceedings published in the Columbus papers.

About 11 o'clock the convention adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Arrival of the Europa.

New York, Nov. 28.
The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock last night.

The renewed misunderstanding between Prussia and Austria is confirmed. All Germany is arming.

Austria and Bavaria are in arms. Prussia has drawn the first blood. Her troops occupied the village of Bivolzell, upon which the Austrians advanced with their swords sheathed, but were at once fired upon and several of them were wounded. The shots were returned, and the Prussians finally evacuated the place, carrying off the wounded with them.

France England and Russia have offered their mediation on the German question. The latest accounts are more peaceful, although in Vienna war is looked upon now as certain.

Louis Napoleon has sent a long message to the Assembly, which has given general satisfaction. He disclaims all personal ambition.

The no-Popery cry is going down in England. They feel ashamed of having been frightened at a Catholic Hierarchy on paper. It appears that there are about half a million of Catholics in all England, and but eight millions in all Ireland.

David T. Disney and Henry Clay.

Hon. D. T. Disney, Democratic member of Congress from Hamilton county, in reply to a Union barbaque at Lexington, Ky., speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Clay's efforts. We present our readers with the following extract from his letter:

I shall never agree with Mr. Clay in many of his political views; but I can do justice to his services and power. In none of the dark hours in the history of our country did the political horizon look more black and threatening, then it was in the period over which we have just passed. Pride, passion, deep-rooted prejudice and interest, combined to threaten the very existence of the Republic; but fortunately the occasion found men equal to it—men whose sagacity reached into the future, and men whose patriotism preferred the welfare of the country to the welfare of any party—and prominently among them stood the distinguished statesman of Kentucky.

He deserves, gentlemen, the honor which you propose to confer upon him, and if circumstances permitted it, no one would join in the barbaque with more cordiality than myself. Copying his own example in the Senate chamber, I should feel proud in rendering to patriotism that which to the leader of a party I ever have denied.

I remain, gentlemen, your o'b't serv't,
D. T. DISNEY.

The New York Herald has the following from Washington:

"The following is an abstract of the estimates of appropriations that will be laid before the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury to-morrow. The first estimates are for additional appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1851, amounting to \$2,575,356 64. Added to this is a statement showing the estimate in definite appropriations which may be regarded for the service of the last fiscal year ending at the same time, made by a former act of Congress, amounting to \$8,051,458 34, making a total of \$10,626,769 94, asked for to supply deficiencies in appropriations of the last session.

Washington, Dec. 2—12 M.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order—30 members present.

Mr. Sturgeon offered a resolution that the Secretary inform the House that a quorum was present and ready to proceed to business—adopted.

On motion of Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, it was ordered that Senators be allowed for newspapers equal to the cost of four daily papers. The hour of meeting was ordered for 12 o'clock.

A message was received from the House that a quorum was present.

Mr. Berrien moved that a committee of two be appointed by the chair to act with a like committee on the part of the House, and inform the President that the Houses had organized, and were ready to receive any communication from him—adopted.

Messrs. Berrien and Dickinson were appointed such committee.

HOUSE.—Assembled at 12 o'clock. The Speaker called the House to order.—The Clerk called the roll of members, when 160 answered to their names, which being a quorum, the House was duly organized and the usual committee appointed to wait on the President &c.

The Message was duly communicated and read in both Houses, and is already published in New York papers.

Baltimore December 1.
The Southern mail has arrived. The Georgia election returns for the convention show the election of 140 Union delegates and 24 Disunionists.

At the Maryland Reform Convention at Annapolis, a committee of 21 has been appointed for the purpose of expressing the sense of the Convention upon the adjustment of Congress and the necessity of enforcing them—Judge Chambers chairman.

A resolution was adopted enquiring into the propriety of prohibiting public defaulters from being elected to the Legislature.

See M. A. Shrenk's advertisement, in another column of to-days paper.

The World's Fair.

Among the articles at the industrial exhibition at London in 1852 will be a garland of artificial flowers, which will not be less than 1851 in circumference, and will contain 1851 varieties of fruits. This monstrous garland will be composed of materials from all the manufactures of the flowers in the English metropolis and the counties. It will be dedicated to Prince Albert, to the Duchess of Sutherland the Countess of Carlisle, the royal commissioners and all the subscribers who have contributed to this project. It will be enclosed in a glass case, on the side which will be inscriptions to commemorate the exhibition.

Infusoria on Teeth.

Dr. H. I. Bowditch, of Boston in a paper in Silliman's Magazine, has given the result of a microscopic examination of the accumulations on the teeth of forty-nine individuals many of whom were very particular in their care of teeth. Animalcules and vegetable products were found in every instance except two. In those cases the brush was used three times a day, and a thread was passed between the teeth daily. Windsor soap was also used by one of these two persons with the brush. Dr. B. had tried various substances for destroying the animalcules, and especially tobacco, which seemed to be without effect. Soap suds and chlorine tooth wash, however, were potent destroyers.

English Mode for Taxation.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, sets down the annual taxation of the British Government at £50,000,000 sterling, and half of it is raised by a tax on their different kinds of drinks, as follows:

Malt and hops, and beer selling licenses	£6,000,000
Pay a annual duty of	£8,000,000
Spirituous Liquors,	£1,750,000
Wine,	£5,250,000
Tea,	£700,000
Coffee,	£3,300,000
Sugar used with tea and coffee	£25,000,000

In all, £25,000,000
A very judicious mode of raising tax, we think, (deducting tea, coffee, and sugar items) for John Bull.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.—Very favorable advice have been received by the Crescent City from the Engineers employed in surveying the route for this important work. They report that they have discovered a line for the proposed Canal only *twelve miles* long, from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific Ocean, and having no more than *sixty feet* elevation. This is much more favorable than had been hoped for, and will largely reduce the cost of the work.

The Orus was still in the river, with only one rapid between her and the lake; waiting for a rise of water. The river was rising slowly.

A great number of passengers now take this route in preference to crossing the Isthmus, even with the present want of facilities.

End of Squatter War.

The Sacramento papers inform us that a communication was received from Dr. Harting by the Common Council of that city congratulatory on the restoration of Mayor Bigelow, accompanied with a professional bill of \$4,000 for attendance on him, and one from Dr. Bowie for \$500 as consulting Physician. We understand that several more professional bills are to go up and go in to Council. The liquor and eating bill of the soldiers and valiant patriots who went up from this to put an end to the Squatter War, amounts to about \$2,000. This is a rich country.

HABITS OF JENNY LIND.—A personal friend of Jenny Lind says that she is remarkably temperate in all things, carefully avoiding all stimulants of every description. She is an early riser, bathes every morning regularly, winter and summer; exercises much in the open air. She always dresses with a view to comfort rather than show, religiously avoiding tight lacing. She partakes freely of the plainest food, using much fruit. She attributes her uniform